

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1872.

Bowery Theatre-The Polish Jew. Olympic Thentre A Livis I man. Tony Pastor's The Point Sty. Matines. Tony Pastor's The Po Theatre Comique—C Wallack's Theatre— White's Athenueum-566 Broadway. Wood's Yuseum Taket of Law M

Terms of The Sun. PROPERTY ADVENTURE, per us. READERS Marrie, wat "Anv." after it, let or to Print per it of the Wants becens per inc.
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For the accommodation of up town residents, adve-The accolumndation of the box restricts at the forest will be received at our confiserates at the forest, junction of Broadway and Next Section, and 308 West 'wenty-third street, opposite Brand Opera Rouse, from S. A. M. to S.330 P. M.

Another Violation of Law-Revival of Brevet Rank in the Army.

Two years ago, at the earnest selicitation of a majority of the army officers, Congress abolished the odious system of brevets in the regular service. The law was worded in the most explicit terms, and not only prohibited for the future officers repeiving any pay on account of their brevet commissions, or wearing on official occa nons the insignia of their brevet rank, but by the plainest inference it forbade any recognition of that kind of rank in any official manner whatever. Indeed, the Ad jutant-General's Department, which practically governs the army, went so far it its interpretation of the law as to issue orders forbidding even the addressing of official letters with the brevet title.

The staff officers of the army, who had monopolized the lion's share of the bre vets, and who were consequently the most affected by their abolition, took the mat ter much to heart, and some of them finding that they could no longer sign themselves as Major-Generals or Brigadicr-Generals, got angry and would not use, in their official correspondence, even the titles corresponding to their assimilated line rank to which they were entitled by courtesy, but thenceforth styled themselves what in truth they only were, plain Adjutants, Quartermasters, Commissaries and Surgeons.

The law was a most welcome one to the bulk of the line officers, and for a time arrested in a measure the demoralization of the army, attributable in no small degree to the evident partiality that had been shown to the staff and other favorites of the Administration. But all that is changed now. The "too much brevetted," fail ing to convince Congress of their superior claims, have made a dead set at the Presi dent and induced him to put aside the law. lowing extract or an'dices on of the fol War Department and approved by the President on the 27th of July last:

Of course this flagrant violation of a plain law is a full revival of the brevet rank. It will benefit most the Administration clique, and as the order has already been interpreted as giving the liberty of using the brevet titles, Lieut.-Col. DENT again becomes Brig.-Gen. DENT, Major PORTER and Major Bancock are both Generals, and soom they and othe favorites will be, without the shadow of law, assigned to duty and to pay on their brevet rank will depend only upon the caprice of an unscrupulous Executive.

The planters in some parts of the South are giving considerable attention to the cultivation of the ramie plant, which grow finely in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina and, in fact, almost anywhere from latitude 33 degrees southward to the Gulf of Mexico. In Louisiana some of the planters are replacing the sugar cane with ramie, which does not require replanting, demands comparatively little labor in cultivation, and entails no great expense for machinery to prepare it for market. So far as known it has no insect enemies; its fibre is less bulky and more easily transported than cotton, and it is sure of a ready sale at remunerative prices. At present the fibre sells in England for \$240 per ton of 2,000 pounds, or eight and threequarter cents per pound.

Ramie, or Chinese grass, is a plant of the nettle family which grows spontaneously in British India, China, Java, and other eastern countries. The fibre which forms its commercial product is the inner back of the stem, and when exposed to view by separation from the husk presents a brilliant pearl-white lustre. This fibre is longer and more uniform than any other except silk; it is stronger and more elastic than either hemp or flax; takes color as well as a good quality of silk, and when properly prepared from the raw material may be spun into fine yarns, suitable for m'xing with wool in the mane facture of delaines. worsteds, and other light fabrics. Witnout admixture it can be woven into fabries which, it is said, will surpass the finest linens in beauty, strength, and dorability The ramic fibre also has the felfing quality superior to either fur or woo!

The ramie can be produced primarily from the seed, but is usually propagated from cattings from the stalk or root. When the stems are ripe and brown they are cut in pieces six or eight inches long and stuck in loose earth. The crop is cultivated by ploughing, and if the weeds are kept down until the plant gets size and strength it subdues all other vegetation and no further cultivation is necessary. The shoots from the roots if left to grow will reach from four to seven feet in height. When they are th ee feet high they are ready for cutting, and they yield two, three, or even four cuttings annually, according to climate and the richness of the soil. The ramie is cut down by frost, but it comes up the next season from the old

roots, so that one planting lasts for years. It is admitted that for strength, duetility, lustre, and other qualities desirable in light textile fabrics, ramie approaches silk more closely than any other known fibre. The fact that little labor is required to cultivate it and prepare it for market, while so far es it has been introduced in this country it has proved itself hardy and prolific, strongly commends it to the planters of uncovered at which the nation will stand

the South under the present disturbed conditions of labor, and we believe that its culture has proved profitable wherever it eas been attempted. The most of the ramie sent to market, however, is very imperfectly prepared, the fibre being generally mixed with fragments of the outer bark, which injures its appearance and tessens its merchantable value. This is probably the result of inexperience and the want of suitable appliances for cleaning it. In time improvements will doubtless be made in the present imperfect methods of preparing the fibre, where producers will realize much higher prices for their crops. It is not unlikely that before many years have passed ramie may become ne of the most important products of the

The Strai to Democratic Movement. Col. BLANTON DUNCAN'S straight Demoratic movement becomes more interesting is it is proved that it is carried on in the GRANT interest, and that the sinews of war

are furnished for it from the officeholders

ountry.

The promoters of the Louisville enterprise try to commend it to one class of Democrats as being hostile to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, and to much of the reconstruction legislation of contract and as intended to ultimately nullify these amendnents and this legislation. In dealing with another set of Democrats, however, the patrons of this funny scheme concede the validity of the amendments, or, at all events, declare that it is new too late to oppose them, but avow their sole object to to protest against Horace Greeker as the Democratic candidate for President, and to place in comination for that office a life-long member of the party. In a word, in the one case they solely object to the Baltimore platform, and in the other

only to the Baltimore candidate. This sort of double-dealing does not com ort with the professions of lofty principle by which the straight-out Democrats have en wont to commend themselves; and Col. DUNCAN and his associates may find in time that their attempt to ride two horses in opposite directions at the same moment will only bring them to the ground.

However, the whole result of this Louisville project, and indeed of the whole camaign, will depend, apart from such frauds as the GRANT men have practised in North Carolina, simply and solely upon the question whether there are Democrats enough who wish for GRANT's reelection to give him a majority of the States. Col. DUN-CAN assumes that there is a sufficient number of such Democrats, and if he is correct the country will have four years more of GRANT. And if four, why not twenty?

More Bulls Running Against a Loco-

motive. It might have been supposed that the melancholy fate of Mr. BLAINE would have taught a wholesome lesson to that class of men who seek notoriety by pitting themselves against gentlemen of mark in the country, like Senator SUMNER. There is certainly a kind of courage displayed in provoking the castigation of one who fills o large a space in the eye of the nation; out as was said of the unhappy bull who ran a tilt against the locomotive, if it spoke discretion evinceam, there was not much of BLAINE upon the Senator was as gratutous and senseless as that of the bull, and it had a similar result. The unreasoning mimal was disposed of at once and for al

When Tom Corwin made an end of the political life of Gen. CRARY of Michigan. who attacked the military reputation of Gen. HARRISON in Cougress, Mr. ADAMS spoke of the defunct politician as the "late Mr. CRARY." That mode of designation will be appropriate in the case of Mr. pub icans and Democrats have finished his career next month.

But there are men upon whom counsel and advice are thrown away, and to whom neither example nor experience teaches any tesson. And little Mr. WHITE, of the Cornell College, and FREDERICK DOUGLASS both belong in that category. It was fooiish presumption in WHITE, who belongs to the light weights in politics as well as literature, to provoke the chastisement of a champion of such experience and so well equipped as Mr. SUMNER. The Senator is remarkable for the accuracy and precision of his facts, and when he makes a statement, persons of the calibre of DougLass and Whire will do well to accept it as gospel, and not make themselves ridiculous by opposing their conjectures and inferences, and what they never heard of, to his clear and positive knowledge. Douglass virtually contradict. White, and substantially sustains SUMNER, while he whines at the

Senator for making the facts public. Here are three bulls, all running against the same locomotive. So far the engine is unharmed, but the bulls, one after another. are severally sprawling on the ground.

The Reason Why.

Fair-minded men, native and foreign, who do not mix themselves up in our party strife, and hardly know the difference between a GRANT office-seeker and a conservative gentleman, cannot account for the excessive and desperate anxiety of the GRANT men for the perpetuity of this military dynasty. Having no partisan affinities, and simply desiring honest and economical government, the class of men above named cannot understand the feverish solicitude exhibited by GRANT's partisans for his reflection. The ordinary dvantages resulting from being on the vinning side are not enough to explain h's state of feeling, and they are curious o tearn what consequences these frightned people apprehend upon the inauguration of HORACE GREELEY. It may tend to their enlightenment if we state a few plain,

The anxiety of GRANT's camp followers stwofold-a mingled feeling compounded of avarice and fear. They have been growing rich through the rascality of corrupt members of Congress and the easy facility of GRANT and his subordinates in the executive branch of the Government. Congressmen specially have had full swing at the public treasure by means of personal egislation and corrupt enactments. Scores of them have amassed large fortunes in this way, and their favorites have shared in their dishonest acquisitions. They know that practices of this kind will die a sudden death when Dr. Greeley takes posses sion of the White House. Then there is another source of apprehension in addition to that just named. The confidential supporters of the Administration and their coadjutors in plunder and wickedness know that under President GREELEY their illegitimate transactions will be thoroughly investigated and an amount of corruption

aghast. Hence the universal shiver of terror that runs through the mercenary adherents of GRANT.

The discovery of the fact that the GRANT ongressional Committee in Washington was circulating the announcements of the BLANTON DUNCAN Louisville Convention proved what was before well understood, that this convention, which is intended to entrap the Bourbon Democrais and prevent them from voting for GRFE-t.EY, was not only entirely in GRANT's interest but received its material support from the GRANT wire-workers. A similar fraud has been nearthed in the West. An anti-GREELEV adress purporting to be from a Bourbon State Democratic Committee in Indiana was recently telegraphed from Indianapolis through the Associated Press. The Indianapolis Scatinel finds that the address was in the handwriting of W. R. HOLLOWAY, the GRANT Postmaster at Indian spolls, and the brother-in-law of Senator Mon Press by the relegraph operator at Indianapolis at the written request of Holloway. As the Grantites expect to get the benefit of all such movements, they can well afford to pay the ex-

Gen. FRANCISCO AGUELERA, Vice-President of the Republic of Cuba, left this city for Europel some two months ago. The Spaniards have just heard of it, and they declare that he has been sent for by RUIZ ZORILLA, the head of the new Radical Spanish Cabinet, for the puroose of treating the Cuban question. If this to settle the Cuban matter on the vaste of inde-pendence, for no one knows better than he does hat no Cuban would listen to proposit any other basis.

How the gallant volunteers will how!!

In the last number of Harper's Weekly Mr. NAST has an illustration which possesses reater political significance than is to be found n most of his recent productions. Senator CHURZ, frightfully caricatured, is represented seated at a plane. Through an open win-dow is seen an ocean steamer flying the German flag, and under the window is the legend, plainly inscribed, "Steamers to Germany nearly every day. Passage cheap." In this picture HENRY WILSON, the Know-Nothing candidate for Vice-President on the GRANT ticket, is also shown, disguised as UNCLE SAM, in the act of saving to the distinguished Senator: "Look here, stranger, there is no law in this country com-pelling you to stay." If the illiberal purposes of WILSON'S party had been carried into effect, Senator SCHURZ would not even be entitled to a vote in this country to-day, and the great body of his countrymen who have obtained the rights of citizenship here would have no voice in the choice of public officers in their adopted coun-

The old spirit of Know-Nothingism crops out in all its original bigotry in this contribution to the GRANT arguments of the campaign, the allusion to the cheap fares to Germany being an ntimation to all Cerman voters, as well as to Senator SCHURZ, that if they are not satisfied with GRANT they had better clear out and go back to Germany, instead of meddling with matters in which they have no concern. Whether such exhibitions of intolerance will nelp GRANT's prospects, however, is another matter.

In the latter part of the sixteenth century there flourished in London a noted comedian named Thomas Doggerr, who was highly popular with the theatre-goers of that remote period. In partnership with Wilks and Colly Cibber he was one of the managers of Drury Lane Theatre, but in 1712, being in easy circumveloped a taste for politics and became a great friend of STEELE and Addison, whom he was wont to meet at BUTTON's, the great Whig coffee house of the day. Mr. Doggerr was an ardent appropriating a sum of money to establish an annual boat race in commemoration of "King hrone of Great Britain." This idea was put in execution, and provision made for offering as a prize a waterman's coat of the value of eighteen hillings, with a silver badge of the value of five bounds, "upon which," as he directed, "there thall be the impress of a wild horse, in such nanner as was used by Mr. Doggerr in his lifeme, round the plate, and there shall be in fair etters these words: 'The Gift of THOMAS Dog-GETT, the Famous Comedian." This prize was to be contested for on the 1st of August forever by six young watermen. The first race for DOGGETT's coat and badge took place in 1715, years that have since elapsed the contest for the me prize has regularly occurred on the stipulated day. This year the race took place as isual, and was witnessed by an immense conourse of spectators, very few of whom probably knew anything of Doggerr, or suspected that the happy accession of George to the throne had anything to do with the sport.

Our Canadian neighbors have a fine prospect of experiencing the delights of Ring domi-nation in the Dominion. They already have had a slight taste of what can be done by well-organized cliques in the management of moneys ap propriated for public improvements; but their former experience is as nothing to what is now in store for them. More than fifty members of the last Dominion Parliament were largely interested in two companies incorporated specially to secure, if possible, the uilding the railroad from Lake Nipissing around Lake Superior to the Pacific Ocean. The ew Parliament will doutless have its full share of patriots who, in their anxiety to see the great Canadian Pacific Railroad under way, will not scruple to take a practical part in the work of ts construction, and who will deem it but justhat their efforts to develop the resources of their country should be well rewarded. For the next ten years the Pacific Railroad Ring of Canada may be expected to exercise an important influence in the politics of the Dominion, as the many millions of dollars which are to be expended on the new road will offer inducements for jobbery which, according to present indica-

tions, will not be neglected. An evidence of the reckless extravagance which has characterized every department of the Government under GRANT's administration shown in the enormous and criminal waste of ioney in the matter of public printing. present time, although Congress is not in sesion, fifty-six steam presses are running eleven ours a day, and one thousand persons find co tant employment in the production of printed matter, a great portion of which is of the m seless character. Congress, during the last week of its session, alone ordered nearly one million large volumes to be printed. The execuive departments are at liberty to order whatver printing they please, unchecked by any ac untability to any one. How much money i quandered on political documents, printed for appaign purposes, probably no one will ever now. Large and expensive books of doubtful value or known worthlessness are being produced in vast quantities. No less than 255,000 of he stupid and botchy Agricultural Reports re included in the list of books now printing in the Government establishment, the greater portion of which will find their way ultimately to the dealers in old paper. Nothing like this extravagance was ever before known in time

Notwithstanding the fact that the natu ral intelligence of the French people is very the rural districts, has been frightfully neglected under imperial rule. Simultaneously with the establishment of republican institutions in France we see the subject of introducing a broad and liberal system of instruction by the Government discussed, and urgent appeals offered for such a policy. A petition in favor of compulsory education, signed by 647,661 person was lately presented to the National Assembly at Versailles; another with 383,391 signatures asked that instruction should also be gratuitous and still another with 348,365 names attached t it urged that education should be compulsory, gratuitous and secular. President THIERS is in favor of the most liberal policy in this important

JUDGE BARNARD DEPOSED.

DISQUALIFIED FROM HOLDING OF-FICE IN NEW YORK.

emoved by Unanimous Vote-Only Two Senators Against Disqualification—The Bench Unanimous on Both Propositions— The Absence of Chief-Justice Church.

SARATOGA, Aug. 18.-Judge Barnard is oth removed and disqualified. The High Court, as stated in yesterday's correspondence, roted that the Judge had not received any pecuniary or any other valuable consideration for hi decisions, and then disqualified him from holding office.

Judge Church was confined to his room yesterday from sickness, and was therefore unable to take part in the debate. I am reliably informed that Judge Church would not have voted to disqualify George G. Barnard. Senator Johnson, a onscientious Democrat, a man wha had never noken to Judge Baanard in his life, obtained brief delay that Judge Church might be sent for, but Church could not come.

Judge Allen delivered an address infavor of

disqualification, Senator Johnson spoke against depriving Judge Barnard of an honorable means of livelihood, and Judge Grover, though he argued disqualification, said he believed that Judge Barnard had never rendered a decision from hope of pecuniary reward, and that if he had erred it had been through recklossness and on account of caring too much for his friends. When the question was called, every Judge and Senator voted for disqualification, until Senstor Johnson's name was called Johnson voted no; so did Lord. Senators O'Brien, Tie-mann, Wiesemann, and Palmer had also been expected to vote for the Judge. Senator O'Brian had not only repeatedly promised to vote agains disqualification, but had abtually prepared a speech urging that that severe and unjust penalty should not be inflicted. He lost his courage at the last moment.

Senator Palmer promised last evening to vote for the Judge, but he backed down. There was reason also to believe that Weismann and Tlenann would go for Judge Barnard, but like O'Brien and Palmer they voted ave.

HOW TUDGE BARNARD RECEIVED THE NEWS. The vote having been taken, most of the Senators hastened to receive their pay for the session. The doors were opened, and President Beach declared the vote before a thin house. The news caused a profound feeling throughout this fashionable village.

The news was conveyed to the Judge by Mr. Bartlett and others of his counsel. He displayed no signs of feeling, but received his vis itors with that pleasant politeness of manner which has won him so many friends, Judge Rappallo, who had himself obtained from Judge Barnard some of the very orders for which he was impeached, grasped the Judge's hand and expressed his sorrow for having felt it necessary to vote against him. Judge Barnard received Rapallo with haughty coldness, and told him never to speak again to him in his life. Judge Grover also made advances, but was repulsed as promptly as Judge Rapallo.

Senator Palmer also endeavored to explain, but Judge Barnard spurned him with contempt, Judge Barnard went up to Senator Lord and thanked him for having voted for him. He also said to Senator Johnson: itors with that pleasant politeness of man-

TRANKS TO SENATOR JOHNSON.

"Senator, I have never before had the pleasure of speaking to you, but now permit me to thank you for your kindness and brave conscientiousness in having voted against my disqualification. Senator Johnson was moved. He is a plain, true hearted Democrat. He accepted the Judge's proffered hand, and said:

Judge, I have never spoken to you before, because while a member of this Court I carefully avoided meeting you, but I can now say that my conscience would not permit me to vote to disqualify, I said so in Court, and I say so now.

The Judge keeps up his courage well under the blow. Those who think he is not popular with New Yorkers should have been at the Grand Union this evening. Most of the Judges, Senators, and Managers left to-day.

Judge Allen was excused from voting on the articles from 3th to 18th, both inclusive, and Judge Peckham on articles from with to 19th, owing to their having participated in the cases referred to. THANKS TO SENATOR JOHNSON.

THE VOTE ON THE NYCE-ERIE CASE. the case brought by John Nye again the order in Railway Company, enjoining that company to close its books against the transfer of the Heath Raphael stock, the vote stock:

mact stock, the vote stood; autice Church, Judges Int Grover, Peckham, Chief Justice Church, Judges In. Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Senators Ins. Allen, Raker, Benedlet, Bywen, Chatheld, Cook, thison, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Lewis, d. Lowery, McGewan, Madden, Olirica, Ferry, Sman, Tiemann, Wagner, Hobertson, Winslow, D. F. d. J. Wood, Guilty-Judge Rapallo, Senators Murphy and

ALL GUILLY On article 2, which had reference to the order in the case of Fisk and White against the Erie Railway Company concerning the same stock the vote stood all guilty.

On article 3, which had reference to the same matter, the vote stood all guilty.

On article 4, which had reference to the order issued in the case of Fisk and Carle against John Benjamin Heath and others, wherein Charles Robinson was appointed receiver of the Heath & Raphael stock, the vote stood all guilty. On article 5, referring to the order restraining the Union Pacific Railroad Company from hold-ing an election, the vote stood all guilty. Judge Allen excused. On article 6, referring to the order appointing Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., receiver of the bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood the same as last.

THE TWEED RECEIVERSHIP. On article 7, referring to the order directing said Receiver Tweed to force open the safe of the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood: the Union Pacific Railroad, the vote stood:
Guilty-President Beach, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benediet, Bowen, Chatheld, Cock, Dickhson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, Falmer, Ferry, Hobertson, Wagner, Weisman, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.

Not Guilty-Chief Justlee Church, Judge Peckham, Senators Johnson, O'Erien, Tiemann.

On article 8, referring to the fact that after the Union Pacific Railroad case had been removed to the United States Circuit Court, the above orders were issued. The vote stood all not guilty.

guilty. THE RAMSEY SUIT. On article 9, referring to the order restraining Joseph H. Ramsey and others from acting as President and Directors of the Susquehanna Railroad, the vote stood:

Gulty-Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dickinson, Grainm, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Winslow, D. P. Weod, J. Wood.
Not Gulty-President Beach, Chief Justice Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Bapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, tock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Welsman.

THE ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNA ORDER. On article 10, referring to the order directing W. L. M. Phelps. Secretary of the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad Company to refrain from transferring stock belonging to towns Oneonta and Worcester, the vote stood:

Guilty Senators Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Dick-nson, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, Madden, Perry, Winslow, D. P. Weods, J. Wood. D. P. Weods, J. Wood.

Not Guity-Prevident Reach, Chief Justice Church,
Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators
Adams, Baker, Cock, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord,
McGowan, Merphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weisman.

On article 11, refering to the order appointing
Fisk and Courter received.

Guilty Judges Felger, Andrews, Senators Adams Allen, Baker, Benedit I, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickin-son, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lower, McGowan, Mad-den, Murphy, Perry, Roberton, Jennan, Wagner, Welsman, Wusdow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood, Not Guilty-President Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judges Grover, and Hapsho, Senators Harnower, John-son, Lerd, O'Erlen, Palmer.

UNANIMOUS VOTES OF GUILTY. On article 12, referring to the order directing the Sheriff and others to refrain from interfering (the Fisk and Courter as receivers, the vote tood, set "Guilty."

On article 13, referring to the writs of assistance issued in this case, the vote stood the same the last vote.
On article 14, charging that defendant granted
a office directing no interference with the exeation of the writ of assistance, "irregularly,
thout jurisdiction and contrary to law," the
offe stood all "Godly" except Chief Judge
lawch and Judge Grayer.

on Article b. char, ing that the order issued by a the same case to set aside an order issued by indge Freekham, was issued contrary to law, the rotestoed, all guilty.

On Article 16, referring to the order making Wm. J. A. Fuller receiver of the Groesbeck stock of same road, the vote stood, all guilty.

On Article 17, referring to the writ of assistance commanding the Sheriff of New York to put Fuller in nossession of this stock, the vote stood, all guilty.

NOT GUILTY. lge Grover, charging that the order issued c to set aside an order issued by

Guilty-Senators Allen, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Guilty-Senators Allen, Benedict, Bowen, Chatfield, Graham, Lewis, Lowery McGowan, Perry.
Not Guilty-President Beach, Chief Justice Church, Judys Grover, Felser, Andrews, and Rapallo, Senators Adans, Baker, Gok, Dickinson, Foster, Harrower, Johnson, Lord, Madten, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Nortson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weisman, Winston, D. P. Wood, and J. Wood,

Company, James Fisk, Jr., and Jey Gould, or others, made presents to Barnard of \$1,000 to his child on one occasion, and of chairs valued at \$500 on snother, the vote stood:
Guilty-President Beach, Judge Grover; Senators Allen, Fenedict, Foster, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Perry, Wagner, D. P. Wood.
Not Gnilty-Chief Justice Church, Judges Allen, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapailo; Senators Adams, Baker, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Joinson, Le wis, Lord, Murphy, O Birch, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemson, Weissmann, Winslow, J. Wood.

ALL GUILTY. On article 21, referring to the injunction on the Milwaukee and St. Paul Hailroad Co., ap-plied for by Agron J, Bright, the vote stood, all

plied for by Aeron J, Bright, the vote store gulity.

On article 22, charging that this order was not duly verified on only \$250 security, the vote stood all gulity.

On article 23, referring to the order making Sames W. Sweeney ; receiver of this company, the vote stood all gulity.

On article 24, referring to the fact that Sweeney was made manager as well as receiver of this road, the vote stood all gulity.

THE OLYMPIC THEATRE CASE. On article 25, referring to the order leasing the Dympic Theatre to James E. Hayes, the vote

Observed, Desiration, Deach, Chief Justice Church, P. Wood.
Not Guilty—President Beach, Chief Justice Church, Judges Grover, Feckham, Andrews, Rapalio, Senatori Benedict, Bowen, Cock, Harrover Johnson, Lewis, Lord Lowery, McGowan, Macden, Murphy Parmer Robertson, Tiemann, Weisman, Winslow, J. Wood.

On article 23, referring to the order to the Pa-cific Mail Steamship Company to pay a certain debt or sufer imprisonment, the vote stood the same as the last vote, with Senators O'Brien and Tlemann absent. e as the last vote, with some mann absent, in article 27, referring to the order restraining closing of Tammany Hall, the vote stood:

On Article 28, referring to excessive allowance in the receiver case of Terrence Farley and D. P (ingraham, the vote stood :

Ingraham, the vote stood:

Guilty—Judges Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo, Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Benedlet, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Painer, Perry, Robertson, Wagner, Welsmann, Wisslow, D. P. Wood.

Not Guity—Iresdeath Beach, Chief Judge Church, Judge Allen, Sonators L'arrower, Johnson, Lord, Murphy, Tiemann, J. Wood.

On article 30, referring to the discharge of registrats of voters, arrested on a charge of false registration, the vote stood all not guilty, except senators Benedict, Chatfield, Wagner, Weisshann and D. P. Wood, who voted guilty.

Gn article 31, referring to the charge of excessive filowance in case of Shepard against Jaonapson, Tighe, and Duffe, the vote stood all "act guilty."

On article 32, referring to the order in the case Frederick A. Lane, regainst John Doe and icharl Roe, which was improper, the vote Richard Roe, which was improper, the vote stood at "guilty."
On article 33, referring to the order directing the Pier and Warehouse Company to make a report of their election, the vote stood all guilty. On article 34, referring to the order making Nathaniel A. Prentiss Receiver of this Company, the vote stood all guilty.
On article 36, referring to the order to arrest Thompson D. Sherwood of this company for contempt, the vote stood all guilty.
On article 36, charging conspiracy between defendant, Frederick A. Lane, James Fisk, Jr. and others, in the above cases, the vote stood all not guilty, except Senators Benedict, Chatfield, and Foster.

GUILTY OF INDECENT REMARKS.

GUILTY OF INDECENT REMARKS. On Article 37, charging various indecorous and indecent remarks and conduct, the vote stood indecent remarks and conduct, the vote stood:
Guilty-President Beach, Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Kapalle, Senators Adams, Allen, Benedict, Cock,
Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan,
Madden, Mirphy, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner,
Wcismann, Winslow, D. F. Wood.
Not guilty-Judges Folger and Andrews, Senators
Baker, Howes, Clatfield, Barrower, Johnson, Lord,
O'Brica, Paimer, J. Wood.
On specification 1, relative to appointing
referees, the vote was guilty.
On specification 2, relative to language used in
a divorce case, the vote stood:
Guilty-Judges Allen and Peckham; Senators Allen, Guilty-Judges Allen and Peckham: Senstors Allen, enedict, Chatfield, Foster, McGowan, Madden, Perry, P. Wood.

Renedict, Chatheld, Foster, McGowan, Madden, Perry, D. P. Wood.

P. P. Wood.

Not Guilty—President Beach, Chief Justice Church, Judges Grover, Folger, Andrews, and Fapallo, Senators Adams, Baker, Bowen, Ceck, Dickinson, Graham, Harrower, Johnson Lewis, Lord, Lowery, Murp'y, O'Brien, Palmer, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Wislow, J. Wood.

On Specification 3—refusing to appoint Judge Clerke referee—the vote was guilty.

On Specification 4, in which Judge Barnard is charged with using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty.

On Specification 5, about driving scoundrels out of the city, the vote was guilty; Judges Andrews, Rapallo and Senators Bowen, Harrower, Lewis, Lord and J. Wood voting not guilty.

On Specification 6, using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty.

On Specification 6, using indecorous language, the vote was not guilty.

Specifications 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 were excluded on specification—13, showin favoritism to friends, the vote was guilty.

Specifications 14 and 15 were excluded.

On sericle 38, charging defendant by his decisions and conduct, exciting from and distributed among the people, there was no evidence taken, and the vote was not guilty.

A UNANIMOUS VOTE ON REMOVAL. The vote was then taken on removal, and it was decided in the affirmative unanimously, as collows: cllows;
Veas-President, Beach; Judges Allen, Grover, Peckam, Fobrer, Andrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, tilen, Baker, Benediet, Bowen, Chatfield, Cock, inckinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Johnson, Leikord, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Merphy, O'Brien, ralmer, Perry, Robertson, Tiemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winslow, D. P. Wood, J. Wood.

THE VOTE ON DISQUALIFICATION. The question was then put, Shall George G. Barnard be disqualified to hold any office of nonor, trust, or profit in the State? and it was decided as follows:

decided as follows:
Yeas-President Beach; Judges Allen, Grover, Peckham, Folger, Andrews, Rapallo; Senators Adams, Allen, Baker, Henedict, Bowen, Chaffield, Cock, Dickinson, Foster, Graham, Harrower, Lewis, Lowery, McGowan, Madden, Murphy, O'Brien, Palmer, Perry, Robettson, Tlemann, Wagner, Weismann, Winsiow, D. F. Wood, and J. Wood.
Nays-Senators Johnson and Lord.
The Court, then, additional Lord.

The Court then adjourned subject to the call of the President.

What They Think in Spain about the Cuban War of Independence.
Translated from La Cooperacion of Madrid.
CUBA SHALL BE FREE.

SPAIN'S CONFESSION.

What does the radical Cabinet intend to o with the Cuban question? What are those men going to do who have shouted so loudly in favor of abolition? The war still goes on and the courage of the Cubans shows no signs of decadence. The war still goes on and the losses it causes to Spain increase day by day. Cuba appealed to arms for its independence four years ago. Cuba cannot and ought not to lay down her arms, as long as Spain insists on degrading her with infamous fetters. Spain is impelled by a false patriotism to fight tenaciously. Spain is losing all its gold and shedding all its blood to preserve the rich gem of the Antilles.

The war in Cuba has cost Spain seventy milions of dollars and thirty-five thousand lives.

Seventy million dollars! Thirty-five thousand corpses! Wars which cost so much, wars in which se

Wars which cost so much, wars in which so much blood is shed, are not very easily ended. They cannot be ended by preparatory decrees for the abolition of slavery. They cannot be ended by freeing decrepit old men, seventy years of age, to whom freedom can be of but little benefit. They cannot be ended by words which are never fulfilled, or by promises which are never realized.

Hithey can be ended only by liberty conquered at so dear a price.

Cuba is unwilling to belong to Spain.

A sea of tears separates them.

A sea of blood flows between them.

How can the tears which Spain has caused Cuba to shed ever be dried? How can Spain ever efface the blood which she has shed in Cuba? Let all men judge impartially a nation which in the mineteenth century loads a slave with fetters, which puts the infamous lash into the hands of the slave trader, and which swoops like a bird of prey on this beautiful dove of the sea. Let all those answer who, not blinded by a false patriotism, know the real meaning of a war that has cost \$70,000,000 and 35,000 lives.

In the name of our honor, of our wealth, and of humanity, we demand that Cuba cease to be the cemetery of Spaniards, whose bones whiten the fields as monuments of our tyranny.

In the name of history we demand that Cuba be allowed to carry out her destiny.

Since the commencement of the century In the name of history we demand that close allowed to carry out her destiny, since the continencement of the century merica has nobly proved that she knows how hight to the death for her independence, since the commencement of the century erica has nobly proved that she will belo o Americans.
Spain cannot be the country of Roncesvalles and Farlfa, of Zaragousa and Ballén, when she tries to drown in a sea of blood a nation fighting for its independence. Spain cannot be the country whose history breathes the pure air of liberty, when she emblazons degrading fetters on her shield.

berry, which are continued in her shield.

The laws of history are relenticedly fulfilled, and the war in Cuba will form no exception.
Cuba must be American.
Cuba must be free.

The Cause of Wm. McCready's Death. William McCready, a tailor, aged 24 died at 130 on Sunday night, in his boarding house at 612 See and avenue. It was supposed he was poisoned. A noon on Saturday he complained to his uncle, Mr. Moore, that he had a bad pain in his chest, and said, I believe I'm going to croak." No complaints were leard from him on Sunday, and his near approach to Yesterday after Wood, and J. Wood.

NOT GUILTY OF CONSPIRACY.

On Article 19, charging conspiracy between Harmard and Fisk and others, in these cases the vote stood, all, "Not guilty."

On Article 20, charging that the Eric Railway

Yesterday afterance Deputy Coroner Cushman and Pisk assertion of the amount of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with application of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with application of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with application of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with application of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with application of the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a proposed to the effects of alcohol. His left lung was affected with a propose

Opening of the Winter Season of 1872-3-Booth's Theatre-"The Bells"-Mr. James W. Wallack's Terrible Picture of Remorse The play of "The Bells," with the proluction of which at Booth's Theatre last evening the fall season opened, is intended to illusrate "the keen or gnawing pain or anguish excited by a sense of guilt," and that compun tion of conscience for a crime committed which we designate as remorse. In persons of strong hereditary moral convictions, the commission crime under any abnormal favoring contions, is sure to be followed by acute mental affering, which sometimes results in the most distressing agony that the human mind is capable of enduring.

No physical torment can compare with that inflicted upon a culprit by the stings of conscience; and of all the forms of remorse, that which follows the commission of murder has in all ages been observed to be the most polgnant. The dreadful uncertainty which hangs over the future state, the terrible pictures of the punishment of sinners after physical death which the Church has ever painted, the traditional belief n the haunting of a murderer by his victim uneasy ghost, have combined to make all but the most obtuse and hardened criminals of this class peculiarly subject to the forments of an angry conscience. These horrors usually visit their victim most in the darkness of hight, when the mind, unrelieved by the incidents of daily busy life, is left to itself, to refract its crime, and pray upon the fears of the miserable creatures whose hand is red with blood. "Dreams," says the learned Dr. Elam, "for the most partare incoherent, shadowy resemblances of scenes and ideas before experienced." "The reason and judgment are in abeyance, all external influences are cut off, the brain is not, so to speak, in polarity to ordinary influences, uneasy ghost, have combined to make all but external influences are cut off, the brain is not, of to speak, in polarity to ordinary influences, except love upon which the mind is employed, and the body acts the thought of the mind with sertainty and precision." One of the best descriptions ever written of the dream state is that 57 Tom Moore, who calls it:

"—— That dim twitight of the mind, When reason's beam, half hid behind The louds of scare, obscurely glids. Each shadowy shape that fancy bailds."

We have said this much by way of intro-ion to indicate the difficulties which bese-nathor who would adequately picture the estations of this mental disorder, and the who sets himself the task of embodying restations of this mental disorder, and the actor who sets hinself the task of embodying the dramatist's conceptions. It is so easy in natempting a work of such labor to overstep the bounds of nature and fail into carricators, so easy to merge the terrible into the grotesque, that an artist who can restrain himself within the limits of true art is entitled to a very high rank. Such an actor must be a man of intellect originality force, of a sympathetic, sensitive temperament, a close observer of human nature, and a clear thinker. In the play of "The Beils" the authors, Messieurs Erckmann and Charrain, have treated this gloomy subject with masterly ability. From beginning to close, its various scenes are clothed with an intense interest, and the feelings of the audience are wrought up to a painful tension. The mortal agony, the gnawing fear of the principal character. Mathies Kant, arouse the pity of the beholder, and the successive crises of his mimic history send a thrill of horror through overy breast. The atmosphere of the play is weird, ghostlike, and uncanny, and the swiftly-coming doom of the crouching murderer is felt brooding over the gay scenes which give partial coloring to the composition. Waking, the sleigh belis of his victim's herse langle from the spirit land upon his disturbed inner sense of hearing, and sleeping, his guilty conscience paints upon his memory the incidents of his dreadful crime in vividest colors. In Mr. James W. Wallack the authors have an actor capable of embodying their somore portraiture of Remorse. He loses his own perportraiture of Remorse. He loses his own perportraiture of Remorse. He loses his own perportraiture of Remorse. He loses his swin per-In Mr. James W. Wallack the authors have actor capable of embodying their somi portraiture of Remorse. He loses his own posnality and becomes the haunted Alsatburgomaster. He endovs the character wife, and delineates the agonies of the wretch man without sparing us one detail. Again a again his impatient auditory called him bef the curtain, and testified by their applause the deep impression he had made upon the feelings. But we think that repetition of performance will result in an improvement. feelings. But we think that repetition of the performance will result in an improvement. It our fancy Mr. Wallack makes his picture to cark. Such a person at the Mathias he showed is last evening, could never have concealed he crime for fifteen years. His continual nervous agitation, his startings, his furtive and suspice ous glances would have betrayed him long before the action of the drama is supposed to begin. A man capable of so skihall concealing all traces of his crime, of rising to such high position, and winning such tribute of admiration for his benevolence, uprigatness and good fellowship, could never have been the trembling creature Mr. Wallack depicts him He must have had long intervals of repose an tranquility, and his general behavior have bees such as to disarm suspicion. But we have sailenough to show that the public have no an opportunity of witnessing at Booth's a verstriking and interesting dramatic representation. A synopsis of the play was given by the Lordon rout Mall Gazette, as follows:

Fifteen years before the rising of the curtain, Mathia the root of a second of the property of the peace of the play was given by the Lordon rout Mall Gazette, as follows:

Fifteen years before the rising of the curtain, Mathias he host of an amorge in Alsace, during the aepth of inter, for the same of the good he performed. one generally, the authors may plead the processor of the introduction of the ghost in the closet scene of Hamilet." Mathias's mental and bodily strength is being gradually undermined, less by the tor-ure of remorse than by the ceaseless dread of secovery. He sleeps alone in a locked chamber leaf he hould beirry himself by taking in his since. He keeps oustant watch over his every word and action. He has esolved for his greater's curry to bestow the hand of its daughter America and her large fortune upon Chris-ian, a young sergeant of gendaries, who has displayed one anxiety to perce the involvery of the nurder. As he husband of America, Christian with the sheated and is runed should be learn anything to the prejudice of Mathias.

the husband of Annelle, Cortelian with he silenced and is rinced should be learn anything to the L-rejudice of Middlets.

But there is much to keep awake the memory of the murderer. He is required to receson his daughter's downly-ghield includes certain gold pieces stolen from the Jew. It is again winter, and his friends and gossios are reminder by its severity of the date of the mid der of the Polonias. Further, Middlets has seen at the fair of the Polonias. Further, Middlets has seen at the fair of the Polonias. Further, Middlets has seen at the fair of the Polonias. Further, Middlets has seen at the fair of the Polonias. Further, Middlets has seen at the fair of the Polonias of the most cherished an expensive their lives. Middlets hastens the mido of Corteston and Anneste, and the wedding feast is celebrated. A night the burgoinaster is visited by a fearful dream, which is in itself a curious psychological study. The preceding incluents and suggestions of the story are reproduced in the vision with enhanced and yet distorted effect. Middlets is half conscious that he is dreaming, but is constrained to yield to the terrors of his position. He entered in the control of the protostation of the other of the Jew, and, in spite of his protostation of the other of the Jew, and, in spite of his protostation of his criminality, Cortelian has perished by his own hand. Cortiston to aid him, but is informed that, convinced of his retiminality, Cortelian has perished by his own hand. Sentence of death is passed upon the prisoner. With mortaling come the burgoinaster's family to his chamber of the series and falls dead in the arms of his wife and child. His crime remains undiscovered; but it has been punished.

"The Bells" is essentially a "one-part piece."

"The Bells" is essentially a "one-part piece." The burden of the work falls upon Mr. Wallack, and the others but form the frame of his picture. What little they have to do, however, is in the main well done; and only in the main, for there was enough seen in the acting of one or two of the parts to warrant our strictures of yesterday, upon the habitual demerit of Mr. Booth's stock company. And in this category we do not wish to be understood as including the gentlemen who, by their excellent acting, made the production of "Julius Cæsar" last seasons onemorable in our local dramatic history. "The Bells" will be produced every evening until further notice. The scenic effects by Mr. Witham and Mr. Dunne contribute in no small degree to the success of the representation. We do not recollect to have seen anything more striking in its way than the ghostiy snow scene at the end of the first act.

Alexander Frazer, owner of an oyster barge at the buikhead between Piers 56 and 58 East River, has brought suit in the Court of Common Piess to restrain he Dock Commissioners from rem barge is used as a receiving and distributing oyster warchouse, and Judge Beebe, the plaintiff's coun-self, insisted before Judge Robinson that the plaintiff had the right to remain there under the permit of the Harbor Maxters; that the wharf was not needed for repairs; that the Dock Com-missioners only had the right to interfere for the pur-pose of repairing and rebuilding the docks; and that the removal of the barse would be an immense moon-venience to the whole cyster trade, and to the judice venience to the whole cyster trade, and to the jump besides.
In answer, Mr. O'Gorman argued that the Harbor builder, in answer, Mr. O'Gorman argued that the Harbor Masters had no right to assign any wharf to anythough the acommercial vessel, for commercial purposes, and only during a reasonable time for such purposes, and this barge was not a commercial vessel, nor misored for the purposes of commerce. It was merely a warchouse erected on the water; that the Buck Commissioners had full power over all the de ks. and elps for all other purposes, their power not being himled merely to read the purposes, their power not being himled merely to reasonable and rebuilding; that ghesting and rebuilding; that was marker placed by missioners and finally that Mr. Justice Barrett had passed on all these questions in a well-considered opinion as to the floating obstructions in the stays of the North River. Declaim reserved.

Mr. Oscar Skidmore wears a blue neck tie, whose ends dangle on his frilled shirt bosom. Oscar nerally carries an umbrella. Yesterday afternoon he costed in Fulton street, Brooklyn, Miss Ellen Deeney

Return of the Wealthy Widow. Mrs. Carolina Tinson, the elderly widow of great wealth, whose disappearance from the house of her friends at 15 Morton street was reported by them at Police Headquarters, returned years day after a visit of a few days to acquaintances in Brooklyu.

MURDERED FOR A TEACUP.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY IN EAST FIF. TEENTH STREET.

Bloodshed Again in the Eighteenth Ward-A

Quarrel Between Two Wives Taken up by Two Husbands-A Fatal Result. Yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock John Able, aged 25, of 547 East Fifteenth street, was stabbed twice by Penry Shaeffer, a German shoo maker, aged 42, of 231 Third street. Shaeffer and Able are both married. Shaeffer is married to Abel's stepmother. They have been on visiting terms until within a month past. Mrs. Shaefer accused Mrs. Abel of stealing a cup and saucer

from her, and a rupture ensued. Yesterday afternoon Shaeffer and his wife went to Abel's house. Shaeffer remained on the sidewalk and his wife went up stairs to make a demand for the cup and saw . She remained the e longer than the harband thught desirable and he whistled for her to come down. While so engaged he was approached by Abel

what belongs to me." "Then I will give it to you now" answered Abel, and he struck Shaeffer on the head with his fist. Quick as a flash, Schaeffer produced a long, keen-edged and sharp pointed shoe-

maker's knife, which he plunged into the lower part of Abel's abdomen. Abel cried out 'On, my God, you have stabled me." He then opened his pantaloons, and seeing the blood on his shirt became furious, and advanced upon Shaeffer, who was retreating. Schaeffer seeing him approaching, cried out,

Keep away, John, and let me alone." Abel second time in the left side just below the heart Abel fell to the sidewalk, the blood spurting from his wounds. Schaeffer, who had become furious, was in the act of stabbing him again, but Officer Sherwood

of the Twenty-second street station arrived and seized his arm in time to stay the blow. Abel seized his arm in time to stay the blow. Abel was berne to the police station on a stretcher, and after Police Surgeon White had dressed his wounds he was sent to Bollevue Hospital.

When Schaeffer was searched a single-barrel pistol was found on him. In a conversation last night with a Sun reporter he expressed no regretath his act, but seemed to think that he had a right to do what he had done. Although he asserted that Abel struck him several times on the face, no marks were visible.

Late last night Abel was very low, and the Surgeons think that he cannot recover. He gave his version of the affray to a Sun reporter as follows.

olows.
Some time ago his stepfather conducted himfolows.

Some time ago his stapfather conducted himself in such a manner as to necessitate his forbidding him the house. On several occasions Shaffer has attempted to renew his visits during his stepson's obsence, but could never induce Mass Arde to admit him. Yesterday he called at the house and insisted upon entering. Being peremptorily refused, he became enraged and abused and threatened her violently. He then paced the sidewalk until he saw his stepson returning from his work, at which he approached him and renewed his threats.

Able desired him to leave at once, or he would have him arrested, upon which Shaffer drew a secenaker's knife, and attempted to stab Able in the breast. Able avoided the full force of the blew by springing back, and received only a flesh wound in the breast. Shaffer then spraig upon him, and plunged the knife into his abdomen. Able shouted for assistance, and fell on the sidewalk, and an officer coming up, arrested Shaffer, who was taken to the Twenty-eighth street police station, while Able was conveyed to the hospital.

THE GREAT AFRICAN EXPLORER

Dr. Livingstone's Letter to his Cauadian Brother-ilis Travels and what he Saw TORONTO, Aug. 19 .- The following is Dr

Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada

TORONTO, Aug. B.—The following is Dr Livingstone's letter to his brother in Canada:

My Drar Brother: I received your welcome letter in February last, written when the cable news made you put off your suits of mourning. This was the first intimation I had that a cause had been successfully laid in the deep Atlantic. Very few letters have reached me for years, in consequence of my friends speculating where I should come out—on the west coast, down the Nil; or elsewhere.

The watershed is a broad upland, between 1,030 and 5,000 feet above the sea and some 70 miles long. The springs of the Nile that rise thereon are almost innumerable. It would take the best part of a man's lifetime to count them, one part, 64 miles of latitude, gave 32 springs from calf to waist deep, or one spring for every two miles. A birdseye view of them would be like the vegetation of frost on the window panes. To ascertain that all of these fountains united with four great rivers in the upper part of the Nile Valley was a work of time and much travel. Many a weary foot 1 trod ere light dawned on the ancient problem. If I had left at the end of two years, for which my bare expenses were paid, I could have thrown very little more light on the country than the Portuguese who, in their three slavery visits to Cazembe, a ked for ivory and slaves, and heard of nothing else. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned till I was really ashamed, and a most afraid of being set down as afficied with are cross-questioned till I was really ashamed, and a most afraid of being set down as afficied with hydrocephalus. I went forward, backward, and

eise. I asked about the waters, questioned and cross-questioned till I was really asbanned, and almost afraid of being set down as afficied with hydrocephalus. I went forward, backward, and slieways, feeling my way, and every step of the way I was generally groping in the dark, for who cared where the rivers into which the springs of the Nile converge, the central one, called Lusiaba, is the largest, It begins at the River Chambeze, which flows into the great Lake Bangwolo. On leaving it its name is changed from Chambeze to Luapula, and that enters Lake Moero. Coming out of it the name Lualaba is assumed, and it flows into a third lake (Kamolondo, which receives one of the four large drains meritioned above. It then flows on and makes two enormous bends to the west, which made me often fear that I was following the Congo instead of the Nile. It is from one to three miles broad, and never can be waded at any part or at any time of the year. Far down the valievit receives another of the four large rivers above mentioned, the Lockee or Lomanne, which flows through what I have named Lake Lincoln, and then joins the central, Lualaba. We have, then, only two lines of drainage in the lower part of the great valley—that is, Tanganyika and Albert Lake, which are but one lake river, or say if you want to be pedantic, "lacustime river." These two form the eastern line. The Lualaba which I call Webb's Lualaba, is, then, the western line nearly as depicted by Ptolemy in the second century of our era. After the Lomanne enters the Lualaba, the fourth great lake in the central line of drainage is round, but this I nave not yet seen, nor yet the link between the eastern and western mains.

At the top of Ptolemy's Loop the great central line goes down into large, reedy lakes, possibly those reported to Nero's centurion, and these form the western or Petherick's arm, which Speke and Grant and Baker believed to be the river of Egypt. Neither can be called the Nile until they unite. The lakes mentioned in the central line of draina

egion. The reason why his genuine grosterovas rejected was the extreme modesty of most rin map makers.

One idle person in London published a particle that was represented by the cutter of the first state of the country difference and the country difference and dares to find the country difference inner in the poor fellow's opinion, and it fines published his ravings even when I was the most unwisely believed to be dead. Notes that Lord Brougham and I know what pear will say after we are gone. The work of trying to follow the central line of drainage down he taken me away from mails or postage. The most unit of the country difference in the country difference in the country difference in the country difference in the country of the

pride.

They forced me back when almost in sittle end of my exploration, a distance of between the end of my exploration, a distance of between the end of my exploration, a distance of between the end of my exploration, a distance of between the end of the end of